HIGHLIGHTS

On 18 July, the L2 emergency level for the Central Sahel region was activated by UNICEF. In addition to Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and five coastal countries (Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea) are concerned by the humanitarian preparedness dimension which remains a particular feature of the L2 activation. UNICEF is using new emergency procedures, which are already facilitating the scale-up of the response to the constraints of conflict.

Since January, 1,375 unaccompanied and separated children accessed family-based care or a suitable alternative. This total is surpassing the 1,200 targeted children for the year of 2022. The augmentation of UASC illustrates the deterioration of humanitarian situation in the country.

During the reporting period, 12,830 children were treated for severe acute malnutrition.

Since March 2020, COVID-19 cases have been identified in all 20 regions of Mali, with a total of 31,412 confirmed cases, including 739 deaths, as of 31 August.

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

- 5,100,000 Children in need of humanitarian assistance
- 7,500,000 People in need of humanitarian assistance
- 396,904 Internally Displaced Persons

UNICEF RESPONSE AND FUNDING STATUS*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>UNICEF Response %</th>
<th>Funding Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAM treatment</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles vaccination</td>
<td>193%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to safe water</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHPSS</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to education</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCCE</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF response % is only for the indicator, the funding status is for the entire sector.

FUNDING STATUS (IN US$)**

- $22.8M Humanitarian Resources
- $29.6M Funding gap
- $75.3M 2021 carry over

** Funding available includes: funds received in the current year; carry-over from the previous year; and repurposed funds with agreement from donors.

Children are attending remedial lessons to prepare for the start of school in Bawa IDP’s site, near Gao. Here, 2000 displaced persons, more than half of them children, have fled violence.
FUNDING OVERVIEW AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2022, UNICEF has appealed for US$ 127.7 million to respond to the humanitarian needs of children caused by conflict or natural disasters, while facilitating access to quality basic social services for crisis-affected populations in the northern and central areas of the country. As of 31 August 2022, US$ 22.8 million has been received, in addition to US$ 29.57 million carried forward from the previous year, amounting to US$ 52.4 million available, representing 41 per cent of the total appeal.

The funding gap is US$ 75.33 million (59 per cent of the appeal). There are significant funding gaps in all sectors, and particularly in WASH, Child Protection and Education.

UNICEF Mali expresses deep and sincere gratitude to all public and private donors who have generously contributed to the humanitarian response in 2022: the Governments of Austria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Japan, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America, as well as Education Cannot Wait, the European Commission, the Global Vaccine Alliance GAVI, and UNOCHA/CERF; the UNICEF National Committees of Germany, Norway and Spain, and UNICEF China. Particular thanks go to donors who provided thematic funding: flexible, softly earmarked, multi-year funding is one of the best ways to achieve impact for children, and allows for a faster, more agile and cost-effective response.

SITUATION OVERVIEW AND HUMANITARIAN NEEDS

A decrease in security incidents was observed during the month of August due to the rainy season. However, pressure from non-state armed groups on civilians remains high and continues to cause population displacement, particularly in the Centre and North regions. Since the withdrawal of Barkhane, there has been a resurgence of attacks targeting the Malian Defence and Security Forces. Incidents of explosive devices affecting the Minusma and civilians have remained recurrent and continue to make access management difficult. Insecurity on the roads remains high and severely impacts the transport of logistics in the northern regions. Despite the fact that the programmes supported by the UN Agencies are affected by insecurity in some places, they still benefit from strong community acceptance, and implementation in close coordination with partners continues. UNICEF is working hard to “Stay and Deliver” despite these challenges.

On 31 August, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) published its Quarterly Note on Trends in Violations and Abuses of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law in Mali covering the period 1 April to 30 June 2022. During this period, MINUSMA recorded 467 cases of violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law (317 civilians killed, 73 abducted/missing and 77 injured). This documented data represents a 42 per cent decrease compared to the previous quarter (812 cases recorded, including 543 civilians killed, 107 abducted/missing and 107 injured).

A geographical analysis indicates that the main acts of violence against civilians and their property were committed in the regions of Bandiagara (158 violations and breaches), Douentza (81 violations and breaches), Mopti (80 violations and breaches), Ségou (53 violations and breaches), Ménaka (39 violations and breaches), and Gao (32 violations and breaches).

More generally, the security situation remained worrying during the period under review. The centre of the country was the scene of multiple attacks by non-state armed groups against civilians, including reprisals against populations accused of “collaboration” with the state and/or of denouncing local “peace agreements”. Inter-communal tensions have contributed to the worsening of the situation. In the northern regions, the situation was mainly marked by a considerable deterioration of the security situation in the tri-border area of the Liptako-Gourma region between Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, and the continuation of armed clashes between the EIGS and the MSA-D/GATIA. The civilian population is paying a heavy price for the abuses that continue to be perpetrated by non-state armed groups.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF PROGRAMME RESPONSE

Health

A displaced child being vaccinated under the mobile health clinic tent in Gao offering multipackage services (Vaccination, detection and monitoring of malnutrition cases, prenatal consultation...)

In August, 396 children 6 to 59 months old were vaccinated against measles, while 81 cases of measles have been reported in the District of Bougouni, in Sikasso region.

The country has not reported any cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV2). No vaccination response campaign has yet been initiated.

During the reporting period, 9,705 pregnant women in northern and central regions had access to an Antenatal Consultation (ANC). As part of routine vaccination, 9,211 children under one year of age received a dose of Penta1 (including 4,697 girls). 32,876 children under five (16,767 girls) were treated for malaria and 3,626 children under five received adequate treatment for diarrhoea (including 2,139 girls). Finally, 1,644 children (including 838 girls) received treatment for Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI). UNICEF continued to support birth registration, during this period 4,964 children were registered.

As of 31 August 2022, COVID-19 cases have been identified in all 20 regions of Mali, with a total of 31,412 confirmed cases, including 739 deaths. There was a significant increase in the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in August 2022 (184 confirmed cases) compared to July 2022 (64 cases).
Nutrition

As of August 2022, more than 12,830 children aged 6-59 months (54 per cent of whom are girls) suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted and treated in health and community facilities in Mali. A total of 90,078 children aged 6-59 months have been treated for SAM since January 2022. This represents 45.5 per cent of the annual target of 197,671 cases by UNICEF and its partners. The rate of SAM cured was 94 per cent; the death rate was 1 per cent and the failure rate was 5 per cent.

Regarding malnutrition prevention, 11,511 pregnant and lactating women received key education and promotion messages on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF).

Preliminary results of the national SMART (Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions) survey conducted in June and July 2022 in Mali revealed that the nutritional situation remains precarious with a GAM level of 10.8 per cent and SAM of 2.1 per cent showing a slight increase compared to 2021 (GAM:10.7 per cent and SAM:1.8 per cent). It should be noted that there are disparities between regions with the Gao region and the IDP sites in Bamako and Mopti exceeding the emergency threshold of 15%. Six other regions, namely Kayes, Segou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Taoudenit and Menaka are on "Alert" with global acute malnutrition levels between 10 and 15 per cent.

UNICEF is developing a partnership agreement with NGOs to expand interventions and respond to the growing needs in the central regions and IDP sites in Bamako. An in-depth analysis of the severity of acute malnutrition is planned for the third week of September 2022 to identify the most affected areas.

The results stated above were achieved in partnership with the National and Regional Directorates for Health (DRS), IEDA, COOPI, ACF, and Yagtu.

As the cluster lead for nutrition, UNICEF is continuing the process of building the capacity of its 25 cluster members on cluster coordination.

Child Protection, GBViE and PSEA

In this IDP site in Gao, children are receiving tailored support to recover from trauma and have a sense of normalcy in their childhood, through a government response supported by UNICEF and partners.

In August 2022, 4,586 vulnerable children (2,547 girls/2,039 boys) affected by the armed conflict benefited from psychosocial support activities in child friendly spaces, recreational and other secure spaces including the transit and orientation centers and individual support in foster families in the regions of Mopti, Segou, Gao, Douentza, San, Bandiagara and Bamako district. Since January 2022, 46,805 children mainly in the northern and central part of Mali were supported with psychosocial activities thanks to UNICEF partnerships with its implementing partners. Regarding the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, the 59,095 children (29,592 girls and 29,503 boys) were provided with access to mental health and psychosocial in 2022. These numbers are far from the 2022 target (12.5% and 5.7% respectively) which can be partly justified by the difficult humanitarian access to the affected regions as well lack of funding.

During the reporting period, 18 new cases of children (all boys) suspected and/or associated with armed forces and groups were identified in the country. 53 children (10 girls and 43 boys) who have exited armed forces and groups were provided with protection or reintegration support in the regions of Gao, Bamako and Mopti. Likewise, during the month of August, a total of 79 unaccompanied and separated children (31 girls and 48 boys) were identified, and 26 unaccompanied and separated children (9 girls and 17 boys) reached with holistic care in a family-based care or a suitable alternative in Bamako, Mopti, Segou and Gao. So far, the total of 1,375 UASC accessed family-based care or a suitable alternative, is surpassing the 1,200 targeted children for the year of 2022. The augmentation of UASC illustrates the deterioration of humanitarian situation in the country.

These results were achieved through partnerships with Samu social, Kanuya, Peace one Day, SOLISA as well as government counterpart DRPF EF (Direction Régionale de la Promotion de la Femme, de l’Enfant et de la Famille).

UNICEF continues to ensure the coordination of child protection interventions in response of the displaced populations and host communities affected by conflict.
Education

A teacher teaching remedial lessons to prepare for the start of school in Bawa IDP’s site, in Gao. These temporary learning spaces have been set up with thanks to BMZ support.

In August, the number of schools closed due to insecurity remains the same with 1,766 schools closed (a new mapping will be done in October, after the start of the school year). The school holiday period explains the lack of achievements on the ground.

However, mobilisation continues to ensure the continuity of education for children affected by the crisis. During this period, community consultation frameworks began for the reopening of non-functional schools in the regions of Sikasso, Timbuktu and Mopti. Actors and school partners discussed local strategies for reopening closed schools while promoting a protective learning environment in the Kblea Pedagogic Animation Center as well as in the Timbuktu and Taoudenit regions. Similar actions will be organised in Koutiala and Segou Teaching Academy to support the reopening of closed schools in other CAPs. With the same objective of supporting the reopening of schools, 12 volunteer teachers (5 women) were trained in innovative pedagogy in the Ségou Academy.

In parallel, 3,142 children (including 1,392 girls) from host communities and displaced populations benefited from remedial classes in the town of Menaka and in Gao (Bawa camp) with UNICEF support. These results were achieved through the training of 160 teachers and 40 school directors, the recruitment and sensitisation of 40 volunteer teachers, and the distribution of teaching and learning materials to ensure quality teaching and learning.

In Mopti, 120 teachers (including 4 women) have been trained in education in emergencies.

Activities are continuing in preparation for the new school year. Indeed, 2,681 teachers (headmasters and teachers), members of the COGES and AME, including 758 women, were trained in psychosocial support in the education academies of Koutiala, Sikasso, Bougouni, Ségou, Mopti and Timbuktu with the contribution of UNICEF partners, the Stromme Foundation, NRC and the AE. The training sessions were led by CAP pedagogical advisors.

The same 2,000 teachers and community members in the Sikasso region and 9 teachers (3 women) in Timbuktu were trained in the prevention and control of COVID 19 in schools. In addition, the delivery of COVID-19 prevention kits (buckets, hand-washing kits, soap, etc.) has started in the field. In Timbuktu and Taoudenit, these activities were complemented by sensitisation sessions on COVID-19, for the continuity of education and for the reopening of schools, which reached 924 parents and community members, including 310 women, through activities conducted by NRC and IEDAZ-Relief.

A joint UNICEF education-protection mission was conducted in the Segou region to prepare for the start of the ECHO HIP project. The focus was on the Rapid Response component to ensure a good understanding of key stakeholders.

Monthly education cluster meetings continue to be held at sub-national level. The Education Cluster Coordination Team participated in inter-cluster field missions to support regional workshops and needs analysis in preparation for the 2023 Humanitarian Planning Cycle (HPC).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Children walk home with water collected at a well, in Kabe Village in the western Kayes Region. The water will be treated with bleach and stored in a covered container when they return home.

During the reporting period, 4,896 people received WASH assistance through the distribution of hygiene kits (consisting of water treatment and storage products as well as water distribution through water trucking) as a response to the various humanitarian shocks that they face, including the COVID-19 pandemic, in Mopti, Gao, Menaka and Timbuktu regions.

6,516 people of them (including 3,703 children) benefited from sustainable access to potable water through the construction of water points in Kayes, Mopti Taoudeni, Menaka and Kidal regions.

These results were achieved in partnership with the Regional Directorates of Hydraulic, Regional Directorates of Social Development and Solidarity Economy, Regional Directorates of Civil Protection, and NGOs including NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council), IMADEL (Initiative Malienne d’Appui au Développement local) and GARDL.

In some regions, difficulties in carrying out drilling works, caused by the scarcity and quality of water resources, have delayed the execution of construction works and affect the cost of carrying out WASH activities. The timely delivery of emergency WASH supplies and activities has often been affected by temporary suspensions due to increasing insecurity in the Menaka and Timbuktu regions; the rains have also been a major delaying factor. Finally, there have been greater logistical costs in delivering WASH inputs than originally planned due to the state of the roads and the rise in petty crime.

The water, sanitation and hygiene sector remain severely affected by the multidimensional crisis that Mali has been experiencing.
since 2012. Since the beginning of 2022, the security situation has continued to deteriorate, leading to massive population displacements and increased pressure on the already insufficient WASH infrastructures.

Despite these constraints, UNICEF and its partners have been able to take advantage of the security windows to provide the necessary assistance to vulnerable and displaced populations.

UNICEF and 49 other WASH Cluster actors are active on the ground to alleviate the suffering of communities. Thus, the combined efforts of all these partners enabled the WASH Cluster to reach 550,115 people (including 312,603 children) from January to August, or 21 per cent of its annual target. These interventions covered the regions of Kayes, Koulikoro, Sikasso, Ségou, Mopti, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Menaka and Bamako. 94% of those reached are concentrated in the northern and central regions.

Social Protection
In August 2022, UNICEF’s efforts focused on strengthening the management of risks associated with planning cash transfers for the second round. This includes finalising the accountability framework, providing technical support for the revision of beneficiary lists and updating the risk library in line with the relevant minimum readiness standards. These activities led to the engagement of several independent financial service providers in collaboration with the National Implementation Directorate. Third party monitoring (TPM) providers have been signed up and are beginning to carry out distribution monitoring (DM) and post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for future cash transfers.

Data collection activities have been completed in Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu regions and the payment list of households targeted by the food security and nutrition cash transfer activities has been finalised. Household payments are underway for 30,000 children for the preventive nutrition package interventions. This action aims to build resilience in children's nutrition and well-being.

Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)
In August, the vaccination campaign against COVID-19 continued with intense communication activities, most of which were coupled with systematic vaccination sessions. Coordination meetings of regional and local crisis and disaster management committees were held with 929 participants, including 109 women.

Social mobilisation and community engagement activities reached 13,166 people, including 7,834 women and children.

During the reporting period, UNICEF has built on the work of supported community radios across the country to accompany the immunization campaigns through broadcasting of spots, micro-programs, educational programmes and round tables. Broadcasts have been shared through 132 community radio stations, allowing 1,753 people (including 990 women) to have access to essential information on COVID-19 and the importance of vaccination as a key means of prevention and breaking the chain of infection.

In August, the call centre recorded 4118 callers, including 831 women, who called to share their concerns and/or to ask questions/clarifications about Covid-19 vaccination.

HUMANITARIAN LEADERSHIP, COORDINATION AND STRATEGY
Humanitarian action coordination is led by the Ministry of Health and Social Development, The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs with the support of the Humanitarian Country Team. UNICEF is leading three clusters, WASH, Nutrition and Education and the Child Protection Sub-Cluster (Area of Responsibility). UNICEF co-led clusters are all part of the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) led by OCHA at the national and sub-national levels. UNICEF also participates in the in-country interagency PSEA Task Force and interagency Gender Task Force.

The UNICEF Humanitarian strategy is aligned with the 2022 inter-agency Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) which aims to save lives and protect affected populations. UNICEF continues to address urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations in crisis-affected in northern and central regions of the country, while strengthening the linkages between humanitarian action and development programming and prioritizing community-based approaches.

HUMAN INTEREST STORIES AND EXTERNAL MEDIA
In July, UNICEF Mali social media posts had a reach of 138,000 in August. Some of the top performing content featured the role of local nutrition support groups in preventing malnutrition by promoting good nutritional practices within communities and also included a post on World Humanitarian Day about on UNICEF’s supply of 7.7 tons of lifesaving vaccines and equipment to the most difficult and hard to reach areas in Mali.

The top media articles included one on a training and awareness workshop on the Safe Schools Declaration, its guidelines, and related implications in conflict-affected Mopti region and another on a high-level workshop on strategic health emergency priorities. Africa-wide advocacy on the Sahel crisis and lack of water in the Horn of Africa continued to support our media engagement, with national media in Mali amplifying the global press release.

A visit by EMOPS Director Manuel Fontaine was an opportunity to further gather advocacy and fundraising content (photos and videos) in Gao Region which is currently facing a nutrition emergency.

- Mopti: School security at the heart of a workshop.

- Children suffering dire drought across parts of Africa are ‘one disease away from catastrophe’ – war
HAC APPEALS AND SITREPS

- Mali Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mali

- Mali Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/mali/situation-reports

- All Humanitarian Action for Children Appeals
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals

- All Situation Reports
  https://www.unicef.org/appeals/situation-reports

NEXT SITREP: 20 OCTOBER 2022
## ANNEX A SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>UNICEF and IPs response</th>
<th>Cluster/Sector response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counselling</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against polio</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>People accessing a sufficient quantity of safe water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>People reached with critical WASH supplies</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection, GBV/E and PSEA</td>
<td>Children and parents/caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
<td>UNICEF and IPs response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>372,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>372,733</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children who have exited armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied and separated children accessing family-based care or a suitable alternative</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children receiving individual learning materials</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools implementing safe school protocols (infection prevention and control)</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system where UNICEF provided technical assistance and/or funding</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households benefitting from new or additional social transfers from governments with UNICEF technical assistance support</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households reached with UNICEF funded multi-purpose humanitarian cash transfers</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People engaged in risk communication and community engagement actions</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indicator</td>
<td>Disaggregation</td>
<td>UNICEF and IPs response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with access to established accountability mechanisms</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total needs: 250,000
Total results: 199,057
Progress: ▲ 2%
## ANNEX B FUNDING STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Humanitarian resources received in 2022</th>
<th>Resources available from 2021 (carry over)</th>
<th>Funding gap (US$)</th>
<th>Funding gap (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>27,544,695</td>
<td>11,504,064</td>
<td>3,302,365</td>
<td>12,738,266</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>10,432,800</td>
<td>1,143,310</td>
<td>1,124,509</td>
<td>8,164,981</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>19,200,598</td>
<td>4,357,198</td>
<td>5,040,646</td>
<td>9,802,754</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection, GBViE and PSEA</td>
<td>22,884,613</td>
<td>3,132,384</td>
<td>4,524,014</td>
<td>15,228,215</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>20,168,798</td>
<td>861,165</td>
<td>1,960,712</td>
<td>17,326,921</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social protection</td>
<td>22,880,121</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12,226,682</td>
<td>10,653,439</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency preparedness</td>
<td>2,256,737</td>
<td>1,119,905</td>
<td>598,945</td>
<td>537,887</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (HCT, C4D, RCCE and AAP)</td>
<td>2,381,400</td>
<td>699,474</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>881,926</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>127,749,762</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,837,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,577,873</strong></td>
<td><strong>75,334,389</strong></td>
<td><strong>59%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Who to contact for further information:

- **Andrea Berther**
  Representative a.i, UNICEF Mali
  T: +223 75 995 444
  aberther@unicef.org

- **Anne Daher Aden**
  Chief Field Operations and Emergency
  T: +223 75 99 62 50
  adaheraden@unicef.org

- **Susanna Mullard**
  Chief Resource Mobilisation & Partnerships
  T: +19173489607
  smullard@unicef.org